

first vertebra, which has considerable length and breadth, is marked on its under surface by a prominent ridge which does not occur in the above-mentioned Indian toad.

The transverse processes of the sacral vertebra are dilated as in *Bufo*.

13. On *Gazella granti*. By Sir VICTOR BROOKE,
Bart., F.Z.S.

[Received June 17, 1878.]

Some years ago (*vide* P. Z. S. 1872, p. 601. pl. xli.) I had the pleasure of bringing before the Society's notice a species of *Gazella* which I supposed to be new, and upon which I conferred provisionally the name *Gazella granti*. My original description of the species was based on small water-colour sketches of the head and flat skins of a male and female obtained by Capt. Speke and Col. Grant in Ugogo, which were executed by them previous to the dispatch of the specimens to England. When writing my first notice, I believed that these specimens had been lost, there being no record of their arrival at the Society's rooms, where Capt. Speke had expressed a wish that they should be kept until his return; but Col. Grant has since informed me that they reached England safely and are still preserved along with some other objects of natural history collected by Capt. Speke, in Capt. Speke's father's house.

In 1875 Dr. Kirk presented to the Society (*vide* P. Z. S. 1875, p. 527, pl. lix.) the first living specimen of the species which had ever been exhibited in Europe. Unfortunately the animal, a very young female, arrived in very delicate health, and died shortly afterwards. It is now preserved in the British Museum (spec. 75. 12. 29. 4), whither it was transferred after Mr. Sclater's exhibition of it to the Society. It was not, however, till towards the end of last year that the first specimen of an adult male of this magnificent gazelle came under my personal observation. The animal was shot by Mr. Charles Arkwright, about 8 miles from the village of Tubugwe, which is situated, as nearly as Mr. Arkwright could ascertain, about 50 miles N.E. of Ugogo. It was one of a herd composed of about 20 individuals, amongst which there was one other old male. Mr. Arkwright has most kindly intrusted his valuable trophy to my care; so that I am enabled to exhibit it to the Society this evening, and to base upon it and upon the young female in the British Museum a fuller and more accurate description of the species than was possible at the time of my original notice.

GAZELLA GRANTI.

1863. *Antilope søemmerringii*? Speke, P. Z. S. 1863, p. 3, sp. 15.

1872. *Gazella granti*, Brooke, P. Z. S. 1872, p. 601, pl. xli.

1873. *Gazella granti*, Brooke, P. Z. S. 1873, p. 550.

1875. *Gazella granti*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1875, p. 535.

General colour very rich fawn tinged with purple, the neck and

body in certain lights mottled like watered silk ; this pattern is gained by indefinitely bounded bands of darker hair. Central facial band¹ darker than the neck and body, and strongly tinged with rufous on the forehead. A large black patch above the nostrils. Light facial streaks very definite, white. Dark facial streak black, extending

Fig. 1.

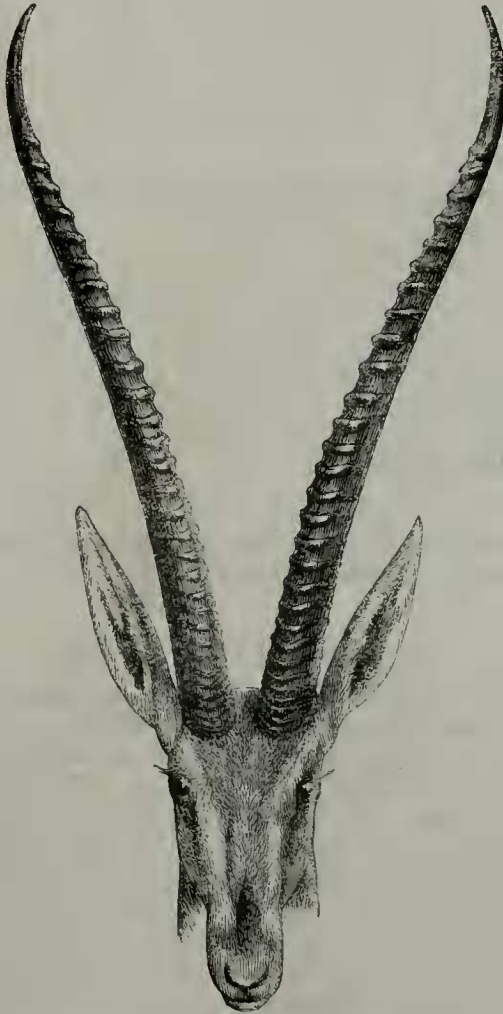
*Gazella granti.*

from the base of the horn to the eye, which it almost encircles, and from the eye to above the corners of the mouth. Posterior to the eye is a small white patch. External surface of the ear-conchs streaked with dark brown. Dark lateral and pygal bands distinctly marked ; the former grizzled, the latter very broad and jet-black.

¹ For a detailed definition of the terms used in this description, *vide* P. Z. S. 1873, p. 536.

Lower two thirds of the tail black, the upper third white. The tip of the tail is tufted; for the remainder of its length it is furnished with coarse hairs which project at right angles to its axis. Chin, lower surface of the head, breast, belly, inside of limbs and rump white, the white of the rump extending forwards in an angle into the darker colour of the body. Knee-brushes of moderate length,

Fig. 2.



Gazella granti.

grizzled. Horns of great length in both sexes, much compressed from side to side, marked by strong annulations which completely surround the horn for the proximal half of its length, but become obsolete on the posterior surface of its distal or upper half. The horns diverge at first gradually, then more boldly, their tips con-

verging and giving to the set of the horns a remarkably perfect lyrate form.

The skull is in every respect typically Gazelline.

Dimensions of Mr. Arkwright's head and horns (figs. 1 and 2, pp. 724, 725).

	English Inches.	Metre.
Length of horns round the curve	24·0	0·610
Length of horns in a straight line	23·0	0·580
Circumference of horns at base	6·6	0·170
Distance between the tips.....	13·0	0·330
Length of ears	6·5	0·165

Dimensions of the young female in the British Museum, of which the dentition is d. i. $\frac{0}{3}$, d. c. $\frac{0}{1}$, d. m. $\frac{3}{3}$, m. $\frac{1}{1}$.

	English Inches.	Metre.
Height at shoulder	28·0	0·710
Length of horns	7·5	0·190
Length of ears	5·5	0·140
Length of tail.....		
Length of tail, exclusive of hair	6·5	0·165

The horns of the adult female shot by Capt. Speke and Col. Grant in Ugogo measured 15 inches round the curve.

Comparison with allied Species.

Gazella granti belongs, as pointed out in my former description, to the group of long-limbed large Gazelles which are distinguished by the white of the rump projecting in an angle into the fawn-colour of the back and sides (*vide* P. Z. S. 1873, p. 537, B'). The allied species are *G. sømmerringi*, *G. mohr*, and *G. dama*. From all these it differs in the very much greater size, and in the form of the horns. It is also peculiar in the presence of the dark lateral band, which is wanting in the three above-named species, and in the remarkably definite black pygal band, which is only shown in very young specimens of *Gazella sømmerringi*, is absent entirely in *Gazella dama*, and only indefinitely shown in *Gazella mohr*. In the watered-silk mottling of the neck and back *Gazella granti* differs from all other known Gazelles.